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location which is maintained on a yearround basis, or it none, that preparer's residence.

- (2) For purposes of satisfying the requirement of the first sentence of paragraph (b)(1) of this section, and income tax return preparer, may, on returns and claims for refund, disclose only the postal ZIP code of the described place of business as a satisfactory address, but only if the preparer first by written notice advises each affected Internal Revenue Service Center that he intends to follow this practice.
- (c) *Penalty*. For the civil penalty for failure to furnish an identifying number as required under paragraph (a) of this section, see section 6695(c) and §1.6695–1(c).
- (d) Effective date. Paragraph (a) of this section and this paragraph (d) apply to returns or claims for refund filed prior to January 1, 2000. For returns or claims for refund filed after December 31, 1999, see §1.6109–2(a).

[T.D. 7519, 42 FR 59967, Nov. 23, 1977, as amended by T.D. 8835, 64 FR 43911, Aug. 12, 1999. Redesignated and amended by T.D. 9014, 67 FR 52863, Aug. 14, 2002]

TIME AND PLACE FOR PAYING TAX

PLACE AND DUE DATE FOR PAYMENT OF TAX

§ 1.6151-1 Time and place for paying tax shown on returns.

(a) In general. Except as provided in section 6152 and paragraph (b) of this section, the tax shown on any income tax return shall, without assessment or notice and demand, be paid to the internal revenue officer with whom the return is filed at the time fixed for filing the return (determined without regard to any extension of time for filing the return). For provisions relating to the time for filing income tax returns, see section 6072 and §§ 1.6072-1 to 1.6072-4, inclusive. For provisions relating to the place for filing income tax returns, see section 6091 and §§ 1.6091-1 to 1.6091-4. inclusive.

(b)(1) Returns on which tax is not shown. If a taxpayer files a return and in accordance with section 6014 and the regulations thereunder, elects not to show the tax on the return, the amount of tax determined to be due shall be paid within 30 days after the date of

mailing to the taxpayer a notice stating the amount payable and making demand upon the taxpayer therefor. However, if the notice is mailed to the taxpayer more than 30 days before the due date of the return, payment of the tax shall not be required prior to such due date.

- (2) Where tax is shown on the return. In any case in which a taxpayer files a return on Form 1040A pursuant to paragraph (a)(7) of §1.6012-1 and shows the amount of tax on the return, the unpaid balance of the tax shall, without assessment or notice and demand, be paid not later than the date fixed for filing the return.
- (c) Date fixed for payment of tax. In any case in which a tax imposed by subtitle A of the Code is required to be paid on or before a certain date, or within a certain period, any reference in subtitle A or F of the Code to the date fixed for payment of such tax shall be deemed a reference to the last day fixed for such payment (determined without regard to any extension of time for paying the tax).
- (d) Use of Government depositaries. (1) For provisions relating to the use of authorized financial institutions in depositing income and estimated income taxes of certain corporations, see §1.6302-1.
- (2) For provisions relating to the use of such financial institutions for the deposit of taxes required to be withheld under chapter 3 of the Code on non-resident aliens and foreign corporations and tax-free covenant bonds, see 81.6302-2

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1545–0257)

[T.D. 6500, 25 FR 12137, Nov. 26, 1960, as amended by T.D. 6922, 32 FR 8713, June 17, 1967; T.D. 6950, 33 FR 5357, Apr. 4, 1968; T.D. 7102, 36 FR 5498, Mar. 24, 1971; T.D. 7953, 49 FR 19644, May 9, 1984; T.D. 8952, 66 FR 33831, June 26, 20011

§1.6152-1 Installment payments.

(a) Privilege of corporation to elect to make installment payments—(1) Amount to be paid. In the case of any taxable year ending on or after December 31, 1954, a corporation subject to the taxes imposed by chapter 1 of the Code may elect, as provided in subparagraph (2) of this paragraph, to pay the unpaid

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amount of such tax for the taxable year in two equal installments instead of making a single payment. If such an election is made, the installments shall be paid as follows:

- (i) Fifty percent on or before the date prescribed for the payment of the tax as a single payment, and
- (ii) The remaining 50 percent on or before three months after the date prescribed for the payment of the first installment.

For provisions relating to installment payments of estimated income tax by corporations, see section 6154 and §§ 1.6154–1 to 1.6154–3, inclusive.

- (2) Method of election. A corporation shall be considered to have made an election to pay its tax in installments if:
- (i) It files its income tax return on or before the date prescribed therefor (determined without regard to any extension of time) and pays 50 percent of the unpaid amount of the tax at such time, or
- (ii) It files an application on Form 7004 for an automatic extension of time to file its income tax return, as provided in §1.6081–3, and pays 50 percent of the unpaid amount of the tax at such time. Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this section, the installment privilege is limited to the unpaid amount of tax as shown on the income tax return filed in accordance with the provisions of subdivision (i) of this subparagraph, or as shown on the Form 7004 filed in accordance with the provisions of this subdivision.
- (3) Use of Government depositaries. For provisions relating to the use of Federal Reserve banks and authorized financial institutions in depositing the taxes see §1.6302–1.
- (b) Privilege of estates of decedents to make installment payments. With respect to the income tax imposed by chapter 1 of the Code upon estates of decedents, the fiduciary may elect to pay the tax in four equal installments instead of in a single payment. If the election is made, the tax shall be paid as follows:

- (1) Twenty-five percent on or before the date prescribed for the payment of the tax as a single payment,
- (2) Twenty-five percent on or before three months after the date prescribed for payment of the first installment,
- (3) Twenty-five percent on or before six months after the date prescribed for payment of the first installment, and
- (4) Twenty-five percent on or before nine months after the date prescribed for payment of the first installment.
- (c) Proration of deficiency to installments. If an election has been made to pay the tax imposed by chapter 1 of the Code in installments, and a deficiency has been assessed, the deficiency shall be prorated equally to all the installments, whether paid or unpaid. Except as provided in section 6861, relating to jeopardy assessment, the part of the deficiency so prorated to any installment which is not yet due shall be collected at the same time as and as part of such installment. The part of the deficiency so prorated to any installment the date for payment of which has arrived shall be paid upon notice and demand from the district director.
- (d) Acceleration of payment. If a taxpayer elects under the provisions of this section to pay the tax in installments, any installment may be paid prior to the date prescribed for its payment. If an installment is not paid in full on or before the date fixed for its payment the whole amount of the unpaid tax shall be paid upon notice and demand from the district director.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1545–0257)

[T.D. 6500, 25 FR 12138, Nov. 26, 1960, as amended by T.D. 6914, 32 FR 3819, Mar. 8, 1967; T.D. 7953, 49 FR 19644, May 9, 1984]

§ 1.6153-1 Payment of estimated tax by individuals.

(a) In general. (1) The time for payment of the estimated tax by individuals for calendar years shall be as follows:

Date of filing declaration

Dates of payment of estimated tax

(i) On or before April 15

In 4 equal installments—one at time of filing declaration, one on or before June 15, one on or before September 15, and one on or before January 15 of the succeeding taxable year